Relative Pronouns

The relative pronoun ("who, which, that") have regular case endings and mainly follow the forms of the definite article, with a few minor exceptions.

In the chart below, all forms of the relative pronoun and the article are in blue *where they agree exactly*. Where the forms diverges from each other, the divergent letter is highlighted in red. This chart should help you to see why it's critically important that you MEMORIZE THE ARTICLE; if you do, then you already will know how to parse any of the relative pronouns.

	Masc		Fem		Neut	
	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article
nom sg:	ὅς	ὁ	ἥ	ἡ	ὅ	τό
gen sg:	οὗ	τοῦ	ἧς	τῆς	οὗ	τοῦ
dat sg:	ᾧ	τῷ	ᾗ	τῇ	ᾧ	τῷ
acc sg:	ὅν	τόν	ἥν	τήν	ὅ	τό
nom pl:	οἵ	οἱ	αἵ	αἱ	ἅ	τά
gen pl:	ὧν	τῶν	ὧν	τῶν	ὧν	τῶν
dat pl:	οἷς	τοῖς	αἷς	ταῖς	οἷς	τοῖς
acc pl:	οὕς	τούς	ἅς	τάς	ἅ	τά

Some observations:

1. Whereas the article normally begins with τ- (except in the nominative masc. and fem. forms ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ), the relative pronouns *NEVER* begin with τ-. Never!!

2. In those nominative forms where both the article and the relative pronoun do not begin with τ- and are identical (nom. fem. sing, and nom. masc/fem. pl.), they are written the same *except for the presence of the accent mark.* The article lacks the accent mark (only rough breathing is present); the relative pronoun possesses both the accent mark and the rough breathing.